

The New York Times

MID-WEEK

PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

Printed by the New Rotogravure Process

VOLUME 1. NO. 7.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 22, 1914

PRICE TEN CENTS.

*Published every week by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York. Subscription rate, \$1.25 for 3 months, \$5.00 per year.
Entered at the New York Post Office as second class matter.*



ALGERIAN CAVALRY OUTPOST ON SCOUT DUTY BEFORE THE LINES IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)

THE WAR SITUATION

Up to and Including October 18, 1914.

BY a comparison of the official announcements made during the week the apparent conflict noted when we read the accounts from day to day becomes much less. The victories and defeats assume their true proportions as mere incidents of a long-drawn-out series of movements.

The German Reports

TAKING first the German announcements, they lay emphasis on continuous fighting in the Woëvre region and deny all reports of French successes there. On Tuesday they declared that all the French attacks at St. Mihiel had been repulsed and that they still held Etain, twelve miles northeast of Verdun. The German reports through the week, save for the announcement of the taking of Lille (conceded by the French) are devoted chiefly to impressing the fact that they have lost no ground; no claims of important advances are made, except the news, given out on Saturday, that the German advance from Antwerp had reached the North Sea.

The official statement issued Tuesday said that heavy fighting was going on in the Argonne. "Our troops," it said, "are moving forward through dense underwood in very difficult ground with siege trains for use against the fortifications. The French offer obstinate resistance, firing from trees, where machine guns are posted. Besides rifle pits, which are arranged in tiers, they have built strong points of support."

The German reports of the eastern campaign were of a different character. They began with the news of the Russian defeat at Schirwindt, East Prussia, which, however, happened in the preceding week. They announced on Tuesday that the whole of Poland west of the Vistula was in German hands, while the Russians, it was admitted, occupied "a few kilometers" in East Prussia.

The German reports concerning Przemyśl were apparently in conflict with those of the Austrians, but the conflict disappears if we assume that the Vienna and Berlin announcements, though given out on the same days, were based on information received on different days. Despite the announcement by Vienna on Tuesday that the relief of Przemyśl had been "completed," Berlin announced on Wednesday that "the encircling troops," that is, the Russians, had been repulsed and were now manoeuvred into such a position that they could only maintain themselves before "the eastern front of the fortress."

On Thursday, however, Berlin announced that the siege had been raised and that the German cavalry had entered the fortress from the west; that the Fifth and Sixth Russian Cavalry divisions had been driven by the Germans toward the River San, and that the Austrians were attacking the Russian fortified positions along the line of Stryi, Sambor, and Medyka.

The German announcements seemed to treat the Russian movement in the centre as offensive, despite the understanding that it is the Germans who are

on the offensive, for the word "repulse" was used regarding Russian defeats. For instance, it was announced on Thursday that a Russian advance, consisting of about eight army corps, between Warsaw and Ivangorod, had been met successfully. The battle to the east of Wirballen, in Russian Poland, which began Oct. 4, was reported as still raging, and the Russians were repeatedly attempting to storm the trenches and being driven back, while the Russians kept up a terrific artillery fire.

French Side of Story

THE French claimed advances, but did not claim that they were important ones, and claimed the repulse of German attacks. The chief advances noted were in the centre, in the direction of Craonne and toward the highway from Verdun to Metz. Advances on the right and left are not set forth as of any significance. Considerable emphasis, however, is laid on the checking of all the German attacks, except at Lille. The French point out that Lille was defended by a territorial detachment and captured by a German army corps.

To judge by the French reports, the cavalry fighting in the region of La Bassee, Estaires, and Bailleul was severe and anxiously watched. In telling of this fight, which went on for days, the War Office told how the French cavalry had been aided by aviators, who pursued one German cavalry division "during one entire day," dropping bombs on it ceaselessly. Replying to a story that the Germans had invested Verdun, the War Office declared that the Germans had not yet succeeded in "hurling themselves against the fortified positions of Verdun." They had made two futile attempts to envelop the French forces operating near that place. One of these attempts was characterized by an effort to go through the Argonne Forest between Binarville and Ardennes, and was defeated, two German battalions being annihilated. The other was an effort to cross the Meuse near St. Mihiel, and while they succeeded in getting to the river bank they could not get across.

Russian Battle Begun

THE Russian announcements deal chiefly with the fighting south of Przemyśl and the beginnings of the colossal operation which will be known as "the Battle of the Vistula." Their reports do not agree at all in tone with those of the Austrians, but the conflict will not appear so great if we assume that the Austrian victories reported are actions fought with the retiring forces which the Russians had been drawing in to make their line uniform in preparation for the great events along the Vistula.

These events were heralded, according to the Russians, by the beginning of fighting between advance guards on Sunday, on the left bank of the Vistula in the direction of Ivangorod and Warsaw. This action resulted a couple of days later in a Russian victory, they asserted; and the Russian Embassy at Washington announced on Wednesday that a battle had begun on a line extend-

ing from the country around Warsaw along the Rivers Vistula and San to Przemyśl and further southward to the River Dniester. On Friday the Russians claimed that the Austro-German armies had been forced to take the defensive along the whole line on the Vistula and in Galicia.

All that Russia has given out about the fighting south of Przemyśl is that it has been going on all the week, with occasional Russian successes, such as the defeat of an Austrian column in which five hundred soldiers and seven officers and many rapid-fire guns were captured.

In one battle, the locality of which is not given, the Russians captured or killed "several bodies of German advance guards." The Russian standard-bearer was Prince Oleg, a son of the Grand Duke Constantine, who was mortally wounded and died a few days afterward.

Austria, Serbia and Japan

THE Austrian reports speak of their "offensive" and of successful actions, and it is evident that these were with the Russian forces retiring to even out the line. On Tuesday the Austrians announced the completion of the relief of Przemyśl, the taking of Jaroslaw and Lezask, and an attack on "what remains of the hostile army" to the north and south of Przemyśl.

Gen. Hoefer, Deputy Chief of Staff, declared that Russian troops coming out of Ivangorod had attempted to cross the Vistula to the south of the city, but had been repulsed. This was made public on Tuesday. The Russian claim, given above, that the Austrians had been forced to take the defensive, was not made until Friday, so that there is no conflict here.

The Austrian announcements on Wednesday differed in tone from those of Tuesday. Instead of speaking of the relief of Przemyśl and of the remnant of the Russian army, they spoke of how the Austrian advance in Galicia had "forced the Russians to lessen their efforts against Przemyśl." The conflict can only be reconciled by the assumption that the information given in one dispatch was delayed in reaching Vienna, and that the date of publication is not the date on which the dispatch was written.

The Austrian report about the fighting south of Przemyśl, like the Russian reports, merely convey the information that it is still going on. They, however, report driving the Russians back in Hungary. The Austrians say they are advancing, though "slowly," in Serbia, and have driven back the Servian-Montenegrin force which invaded Bosnia, though they do not assert that it is yet out of Bosnia.

The Servians only say that the Austrians were repulsed in attacks made upon them on Sunday and Monday, one of them being made on the left bank of the Save.

The few Japanese reports speak of a steady advance, which the Germans attempt to hold back by fort, warship, and aeroplane. On Monday they reported that the Germans, having sent their airmen to attack the Japanese mine draggers, the Japanese retaliated by flying over Tsingtau and dropping bombs.



ENGLAND'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, FIELD MARSHAL THE EARL KITCHENER. With a brilliant service record behind him, he was named for the war portfolio with the beginning of the war, succeeding the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith.

(From the Painting by Angelo.)



THE STREETS OF ANTWERP CONGESTED BY THE FLIGHT OF REFUGEES JUST BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.



REFUGEES CROWDING ON TO A BOAT THAT LEFT ANTWERP ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER SEVENTH.
(Photos from The Daily Mirror. (C) 1914 by The New York Times.)



SHELLS BURSTING OVER A BATTLEFIELD NEAR ONE OF THE FORTS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ANTWERP.



WOUNDED BELGIANS JOIN IN RESISTING A SUDDEN ATTACK.
A Remarkable Photograph Taken Under Fire.
(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR BUILDING FENCES UNDER GUARD IN GERMANY
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT WORK NEAR A DETENTION CAMP IN ENGLAND
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



ALGERIAN TROOPS PACKING A BAGGAGE WAGON AS THE CONVOY STARTS
FOR THE FRONT FROM FRANCO-LE-PORT
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



NATIVE TROOPS BOARDING LIGHTERS TO EMBARK ON BRITISH TRANSPORTS AT FREETOWN,
SIERRA LEONE. This expedition is to attack the German port of Duala
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD GREETES THE BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN FRANCE
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



A PARIS AUTO BUS SHATTERED BY SHRAPNEL AND ABANDONED ON THE
ROAD NORTH OF SOISSONS
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



REFUGEES STRUGGLING ON THE QUAYSIDE FOR A PLACE ON THE LAST BOAT TO LEAVE ANTWERP BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.
(Photo from The Daily Mirror. (C) 1914 by The New York Times.)



BELGIAN ARTILLERY TAKING UP A POSITION IN A FIELD NEAR TERMONDE
A wounded man is being assisted along the roadway.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



A PATROL OF FRENCH DRAGOONS MEETS A DETACHMENT OF MOROCCAN SPAHIS
IN THE STREETS OF RIBECOURT
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



STRETCHER PARTIES OF HAMBURG SCHOOLBOYS IN THE SCHOLARS' SECTION
OF THE GERMAN RED CROSS
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



GERMAN INFANTRY IN THE MARKET SQUARE OF SOLDAU ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.
Note the Burned-out Houses Destroyed in the Bombardment.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A House at the Rear of the Cathedral Wrecked in
the Bombardment of Rheims.



House Wrecked by a Bomb Dropped From a
Zeppelin at Ostend.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)

"THE DREAM," by Edouard Detaille.



THIS FAMOUS MASTERPIECE IN THE LUXEMBOURG, PARIS, SHOWS A BIVOUAC OF FRENCH SOLDIERS JUST BEFORE DAWN. THEIR DREAM OF VICTORY CROWNS THE BREAKING CLOUDS OF A NEW DAY.

(Courtesy of Berlin Photographic Company.)



BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE PREPARING TO EMBARK AT FREE-TOWN TO ATTACK THE GERMAN CAMEROONS AT THE PORT OF DUALA.



BRIDGE DESTROYED BY THE FRENCH AT CHOISY AU BAC TO IMPEDE THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE.
Note the Ruined House and the French Flag Placed in the Impassable Stream.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



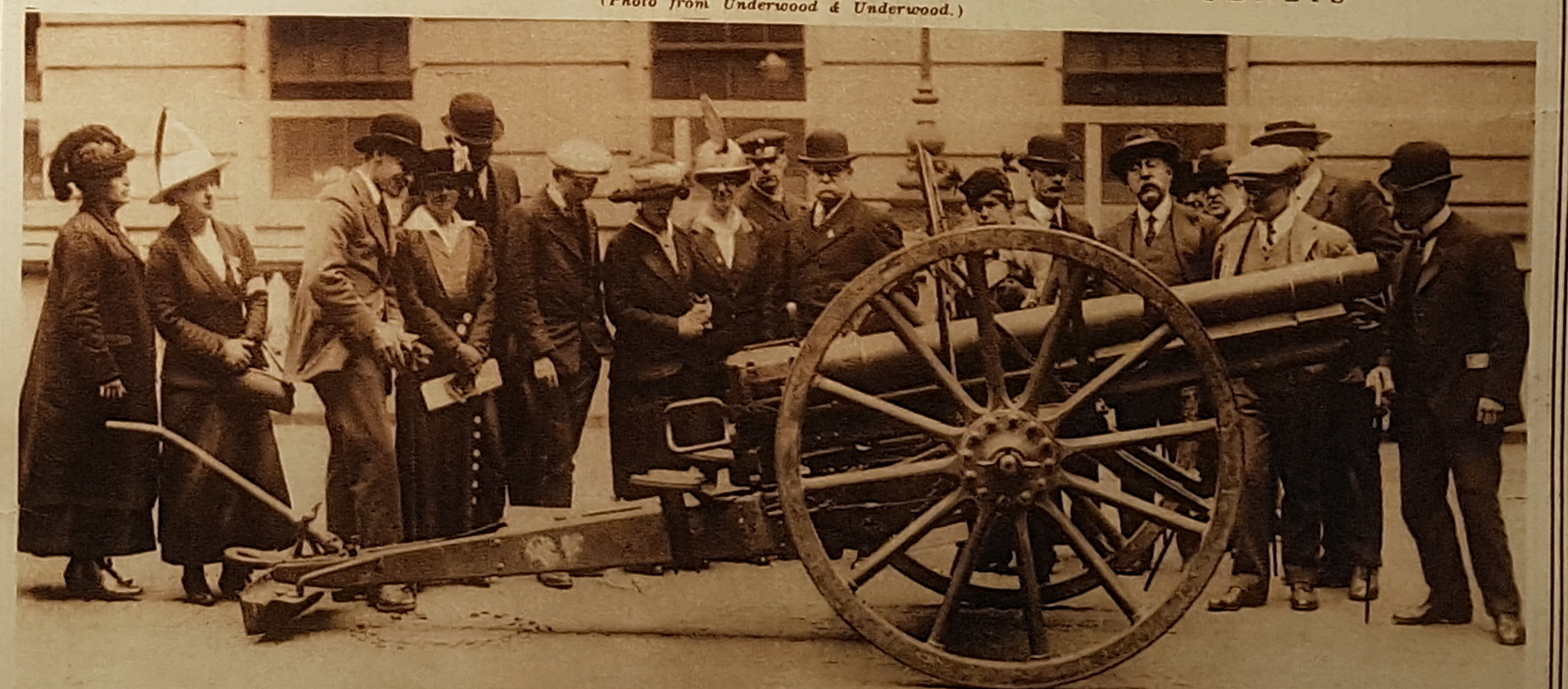
KING GEORGE WITH THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARY INSPECTING TEN THOUSAND TROOPS AT THE FRENHAM TRAINING CAMP NEAR FARNHAM.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



INDIAN TROOPS TO REINFORCE THE BRITISH ARRIVING AT A FRENCH PORT
(Photo from Brown Brothers.)



A RUINED HOUSE ON A STREET CORNER IN SENLIS
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



KRUPP GUN CAPTURED BY THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE LINCOLNS DISPLAYED IN THE COURTYARD OF THE WAR OFFICE IN LONDON
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



PEACE AND WAR—A COLUMN OF FRENCH INFANTRY PASS A GROUP OF PEASANT WORKERS IN A VINEYARD NEAR EPERNAY.

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



The Duchess of Westminster Who is Serving as a Red Cross Nurse in France.

(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



Brusilov, the Russian General Decorated by the Czar for His Daring Operations at Kalicz.



A Wall of the Fish Market at Ostend Damaged by a Zeppelin Bomb.

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



A Belgian Priest in War Kit on His Way to the Fighting Line at Alost.

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



An Algerian Filling His Water Bottle at a Fountain in Soissons.



Horses Killed by Shrapnel Still Harnessed to Their Cart.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



ADMIRAL SIR HEDWORTH MEUX.
Who is to preside at the Goeben and Breslau inquiry.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



REAR ADMIRAL E. C. TROUBRIDGE
Has been recalled from the Mediterranean Fleet to
explain the escape of the Goeben and Breslau



INTERIOR OF A CHURCH AT BARCY WRECKED DURING THE BOMBARDMENT
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A crippled woman, who has been wheeled from Brussels to Ghent, carries all her worldly possessions
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



Britain's Indian troops marching to their first camp in France
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



PRIESTS AND NUNS WHO REMAINED IN TERMONDE ON RED CROSS DUTY WHILE THE TOWN CHANGED HANDS FOUR TIMES

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



Havoc Wrought by Shells Inside the Rheims Cathedral.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



A Small Boy in a Miniature French Uniform Attracts Attention in a London Thoroughfare.



WHAT HAPPENED TO LONGWY, THE FRENCH FORTRESS NEAR THE LUXEMBURG FRONTIER.

(Photo from The Daily Mirror. (C) 1914 by The New York Times.)



FRENCH PEOPLE CARRYING BEDDING TO THE BARRACKS FOR THE BRITISH SOLDIERS ARRIVING IN FRANCE.

(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



CHILDREN PLAYING IN THE RUINS OF THEIR HOME IN A VILLAGE NEAR EPERNAY.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, &c., OF THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA.

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor—Alden March.

The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

Managing Editor—Alden March.

The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

Business Manager—Louis Wiley.

The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs.

The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

Owner—The New York Times Company.

Stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock:

Adolph S. Ochs, majority stockholder.

The Times, New York City; Charles R. Miller, The Times, New York City; Edward G. Ladd, The Times, New York City; C. V. Van Ande, The Times, New York City; Louis Wiley, The Times, New York City; Estate of John Norris, The Times, New York City; Walter S. Sullivan, 43 Cedar St., New York City; John G. Agar, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Annie M. McClymont, Morris Plains, N. J.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities:

Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, New York City; Charles R. Miller, The Times, New York City; Caroline E. Richmond, 501 Vine St., Canton, Ohio; Leo Wise, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio; New York Trust Company, New York City; Trustees for The New York Times Co. Sinking Fund.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher.

October 1, 1914.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1914.

(Seal) GEO. ELMER LIVINGSTON,

Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 46; registered Bronx County, No. 630; New York County, No. 81; New York Register's No. 6133. Commission expires March 30, 1916.



WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIERS LEAVING RHEIMS AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT



The degradation of Corporal Gruault, a French traitor convicted of furnishing the Germans with military information.



A wounded Belgian being carried to a field hospital back of the lines at Termonde.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



LORD ROBERTS INSPECTS THE SECOND KING EDWARD'S HORSE.
This Regiment is Composed of Colonials, Most of Whom Have Seen Actual Service.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



Belgians Display a German Flag Captured Near Malines.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



The Minister of Marine of Turkey Leaving the "Goeben" Which is Now a Turkish Ship of War.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



THE PICTURESQUE DOG CARTS OF THE BELGIANS BRINGING UP SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION TO THE FIRING LINES AT ST. GILLES.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)